

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

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**TERMS:**  
THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year in advance, or \$5, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.  
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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

The jury in the case of Herbert, the member of Congress from California, for the murder of Keating, could not agree, and were discharged. Another jury had been impaneled.

Washington, July 14.—The House today resumed the consideration of the Brooks and Sumner affair. A resolution disapproving the assault and also the use of language in debate personally offensive to members of Congress, or any State, was rejected by a vote of 135 to 74.

Mr. Cobb's resolution declaring that the House had no jurisdiction over the case, was lost by a vote of 66 to 145.

A resolution for expelling Mr. Brooks from his seat received a vote of 121 in favor to 95 in opposition. Not being two thirds, Mr. Brooks was not expelled.

Mr. Brooks made a speech announcing that he had sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, and retired from the Hall.

A resolution censuring Keitt for his connection with the Sumner assault was adopted by 105 to 96. It is understood he will resign. Edmondson of Virginia was excused.

**FRAUD IN HIGH PLACES.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, telegraphed the following on Monday:

Mr. Bell, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, will make some astounding disclosures, either tomorrow or next day. He will offer a resolution asking a special committee to investigate certain charges against persons in high places in the Treasury Department. His charges are all backed by affidavits of responsible men. He charges certain men in the Treasury Department with receiving large sums of money in awarding contracts for custom houses, &c., in Mobile, and in the West. The Committee will also have power to investigate those contracts that have been awarded here and elsewhere, and to send for persons and papers. Persons are implicated in this matter who have heretofore stood high in the department.

The New York Book, good authority with all the democrats south, says that by "whaling" Sumner in the Senate Chamber, "Brooks has done the cause of the South irreparable injury, and given an amount of capital to the Black Republicans equal to one hundred thousand votes," and that "if the Democratic party is defeated next November, it will owe it to Preston S. Brooks."

The Buffalo Republic says that a young and genteel looking man named Gamble, was sent to the Penitentiary in that city, for six months, on Wednesday, for kissing a young lady on the street, on the night of the 4th, as she was returning from a display of fireworks. She swore that he came rudely up to her and forcibly put his arm around her neck, drawing her towards him, and kissing her repeatedly. She was very indignant at this insult, and finally broke away from him and escaped to her home. This established the value of a kiss—six months in the Penitentiary being equal to a fine of ninety dollars.

It is reported by the London correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, that Mr. Dodge, our Minister to Spain, is about making a treaty with that country, by which it is to be stipulated that we are to debar ourselves from the purchase or acquisition of Cuba, in any mode, for the consideration of certain commercial advantages to the United States.

St. Louis, July 16.—Gen. Persifer F. Smith has arrived at Leavenworth city.—When the people asked him to extend to them his protection, he replied that he had no authority to extend any special protection to them, and told them to rely upon the civil law of the Territory for redress, for any grievances they may labor under.

We have been permitted to take the following extract from a private letter written by a gentleman of high standing in Baltimore to a relative in this city:

"I think I should like to go to Tennessee, especially if it comes out in the approaching election for Fillmore. I am for him to the neck, and our State will likely be the 'Banner State.'"

If the South repudiate a trial man—a man, who, under all circumstances, stood up for the South can ask for the Constitution—I say if the South will not, at this day, appreciate the worth of such a man as Fillmore, then, although a Southern man myself, I, every particular, let the South hereafter look to the consequences and take her chances.

By reference to our papers you will see what is being done by the old line Whigs here. We are alive to the subject, and Maryland will throw a large majority for Fillmore and Donelson.

Col. Forsyth, editor of the Mobile Register, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, in the place of Gen. Gadsden.

Crops in Iowa.—The Keokuk Daily Post of the 2d inst. says:

The crops in this neighborhood look very light. Wheat is very short, not much over half a crop. Corn is very backward, and needs rain very much.

**A BUCHANAN NOSEGAY.**—How do the foreign citizens fancy this beautiful little nosegay culled from an address delivered by Hon. James Buchanan, on the 4th of July, 1815:

"We ought to use every exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men whose wild and visionary theories have been tested and found wanting. Above all, we ought to drive from our shores foreign influence, and cherish American feeling. Foreign influence has been in every age the curse of Republics—it is the thick atmosphere of body and false colors—the thick atmosphere of prejudice by which it is surrounded, excluding from its sight the light of reason. Let us then learn wisdom from experience, and forever banish this fiend from our society."

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the real order of the above we culled from the vase another sweet scented bouquet:

"The greater part of those foreigners who would be thus affected by it, have long been the warmest friends of the Democratic party. They had been one of the great means of elevating the present ruling party, and it would have been ungrateful for that party to have abandoned them. To secure this foreign feeling has been the labor of their leaders for more than twenty years, and well have they been paid for their trouble, for it has been one of the principal causes of introducing and continuing them in power. Immediately before the war, this foreign influence had completely embodied itself with the majority, particularly at the West, and its voice was heard so loud at the seat of Government that President Madison was obliged either to yield to its dictates, or retire from office. The choice was easily made by a man who preferred his private interest to the public good, and he there fore hurried us into war utterly unprepared."

**THE THREE PARTIES.**—Mr. Seward—the day for compromise is past.  
"Mr. Toombs—I'm glad of it."  
"Mr. Seward—And so am I."

"Mr. Crittenden—I would compromise to the last moment of time, provided we could preserve the original principles on which the government was erected."

The above extract, from the debate in the Senate on Wednesday last, is, says a writer in the Alexandria Gazette, a fair and forcible exposition of the principles of the three parties now before the country. "Rule or ruin" is the spirit of two; "to preserve and bless the country" is the ruling motive with nine-tenths of the supporters of Mr. Fillmore. With which party a patriot of any name or denomination act at the present time?

**"STRAWS SHOW HOW THE WIND BLOWS."**—Many of the Buchanan papers are striving to "pull wool" over the eyes of the people, by telling them that Buchanan is the only candidate whose election can preserve the Union and restore tranquility to the country. Now, if this be so, how does it happen that every newspaper in the country that desires a dissolution of the Union is working for either Buchanan or Fremont, and all of them bitterly opposed to Fillmore?

**A GLORIOUS DEMOCRAT.**—The Union and American has a paragraph commencing thus: "We have the best news from Indiana.—The Democrats are aroused, working with vigor and animation that cannot fail to have the happiest results. Those glorious Democrats Gov. Wright, Lieut. Gov. Willard and John L. Robinson have taken the field, and are making the most effective speeches in every part of the State."

Reader, the Governor Wright here spoken of, in a public speech at Cambridge, Indiana, on the 28th ult., expressed the opinion that the Kansas Nebraska bill was "the best Will Proviso ever enacted," as he added, "our Southern brethren will find out!"

**UNPAID LETTERS.**—The plan put in operation at New York some weeks ago for the disposition of unpaid letters addressed to persons within the United States being found to work satisfactorily, the Postmaster General has given directions for it to be extended to all their offices as early as practicable. Blank circulars and notes of instructions have been printed and will be distributed to postmasters in due course of business. The following copy of this circular and note will show what this plan is, viz:

**POST OFFICE.—185—**  
A letter bearing your address is detained in this office for non payment of postage.—By enclosing to me immediately on receipt of this—three cent stamp and pre-paying your note of reply, the letter will be duly forwarded according to its direction.  
Respectfully, yours,  
Postmaster.

**NOTE.**—Postmasters will fill up address, and frank the above notice, without the use of an envelope, to all persons in the United States for whom unpaid letters shall have been deposited in their offices; and may dispense with the former practice of posting up notices in their offices that such letters have been deposited therein.

JAMES CAMPBELL,  
Postmaster General.

**AN ACT TO CHANGE THE TIMES HOLDING THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN TENNESSEE.**—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several districts in Tennessee shall hereafter be held at the following times, to wit: at Jackson on the first Monday in April and October; at Nashville on the third Mondays in April and October; and at Knoxville on the first Mondays in May and fourth Mondays in November; and all writs, processes, recognizances, and other proceedings shall be returnable to the said times, and shall be heard and tried accordingly. But this act shall not take effect until the next term of said courts after the passage of this act in the said divisions shall be held.  
Approved, July 3, 1856.

**A MAMMOTH DOCUMENT.**—An address from the citizens of Manchester, England, to the people of the American, in favor of peace, was placed in the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, in Boston, on the 8th inst. It has attached to it thirty-one thousand and forty-one names.

The Lancaster, Pa., Express, a democratic paper, and formerly a firm supporter of Buchanan, has withdrawn itself.

## MR. BUCHANAN'S ANTI-SLAVERY RECORD.

In 1819, Mr. Buchanan took position on the slavery question, recognizing in Congress the power to exclude slavery from the territories, and urging the exercise of the power in the case of Missouri.

In 1826, in a speech in the lower branch of Congress, he declared slavery to be a "great political evil and a great moral evil," a "curse," and thanked God that his lot had been cast in a State where it did not exist.

In 1844, in a speech in the United States Senate on the Texas Treaty of annexation he expressed his "great repugnance by any act of his to extend the limits of the Union over new slaveholding territory," and approved the treaty because he believed the annexation of Texas would "limit" instead of "enlarge the dominions of slavery"—that it would convert Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri into free States.

In 1848, on the 21st of August, he wrote a letter from Washington to Thaddeus Sanford of Mobile, which was published in the Mobile Register of Oct. 4, 1848. In that letter, he disclosed the fact that he still occupied the position taken by him in 1819, expressed the opinion that Congress "possesses the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories" and declared that this "power from its nature must be exclusive."

In October, 1848, just after the State elections in Pennsylvania, he made a speech at the Democratic Headquarters in Washington City, in which he took the ground that territory recently acquired from Mexico was free territory and could not be made slave territory, unless by the positive enactment of a competent legislative authority. Here are his words: "when we acquired it (California) from Mexico it was free territory, both in law and fact, and free it must remain unless its present condition shall be changed by the positive enactment of a competent legislative authority."

In the same year, 1848, he planted himself upon the Missouri Restriction line, as the paces for all the bills menacing the country in consequence of the anti-slavery agitation. In 1856, in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination, he plants himself upon the doctrine of Squatter sovereignty, although in 1848 he was opposed to it.

We merely mention these points to-day, not having time to comment upon them.—The reader will please bear them in mind, and whenever he hears a democrat looming against Mr. Fillmore and bringing up his old records which have been atoned for by his glorious national career as President, remind him of them.—There is no abolitionist in the country who thinks slavery worse than a "great political evil, a great moral evil," and a "curse."

**READ IT OLD LINE WHIGS.**—A meeting of the delegates from the city of Baltimore, to the Old Line Whig State convention, was held in that city on the 9th inst. Among the delegates was the Hon. Wm. Schley, a distinguished and prominent citizen, who, in consequence of the extreme illness of a member of his family, could not attend. He therefore addressed a letter to the Convention through his alternate, Dr. Jno. L. Yates, which was read. From that letter we make the following extract, which should be read by every old line Whig in the South:

"As I cannot fulfil the commission conferred on me by the Old Line Whigs of Baltimore, I am really pleased that its execution, in the alternative, has been entrusted to one, who, at all times, and under all circumstances, has borne himself as a staunch and true Whig. You and I can vote, properly and consistently, for Mr. Fillmore—not as the nominee of the American party—but as a good Whig, sound and conservative in his notions. I feel well assured that he will not proscriber any citizen on account of his religion or his birth; and the doctrines of the party who have selected him as their standard bearer, as expounded by him, are essentially conservative. And even if there be in the platform of the American party some political dogma, which you and I, as Old Line Whigs, cannot entirely approve, yet, as compared with the other platforms, it is comparatively unexceptionable and really conservative."

**THE DIE FREE PRESS** a German paper of Philadelphia, which has hitherto supported the Democratic party, denominates the action of the Cincinnati Convention "patch-work," and declines to support the nominees. It declares for a platform to read thus: "No further extension of slavery—Redemption for Kansas—Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law."

It goes for Fremont—calls him "the conqueror of California, with sword and compass, the soul of that Constitution Convention which saved the Gold State from the curse of slavery." It appears to have as had an opinion of slavery as Buchanan, who declares it is a "great political evil and great moral evil," a "curse," and thanks God that his lot has been cast in a State where it does not exist.

Committees of citizens from San Francisco and Sacramento, as we notice in late California papers, waited upon the Governor of that State, and urged upon him the propriety of suspending any hostile action on the part of the State towards the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, until that Committee had time to "re-annex the Angelen state." The committee from Sacramento, in their report of the conference, state that they are satisfied to collision will take place, and recommend the Vigilance Committee to disband at the earliest practicable period of time.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A caucus of the Democratic members of Congress, has been called for to-night, Mr. Brooks leaves to-day for South Carolina. It is rumored that Keitt will follow his example and resign his seat.

John Burke, a huckster, was struck by lightning at New Orleans on the 4th inst., and in an instant became a charred corpse.

## EXTRAORDINARY STATE OF THINGS.

The Kansas-Nebraska law—the law that produced a civil war, and the Appeal says is the issue in the present campaign—has been broken up and annulled, scouted and flouted as a failure, and in substance is repealed by its own friends in the Senate of the United States. The question of Squatter Sovereignty has, by the new Kansas bill that has passed the Senate, been scattered to the winds. Where now is your Kansas bill—your popular sovereignty, about which so much has been said! Dead! dead! and the extraordinary spectacle is witnessed of an assumption of congressional authority over the Territories. Was the like ever seen or heard of before? The issue of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is practically withdrawn from the canvass by the "thrust it into the arena of politics." What we charged is confirmed. The whole aspect of the question is changed, and what the Kansas bill conceded to the people of the Territories, is now given to or assumed by Congress.

Moreover, says the Louisville Journal, it is an express practical recognition of the Native American principle. It annuls the chief provision of the boasted bill of '54; it sets at open defiance and wipes out an important resolution of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention; and it flies directly and fiercely in the faces of the loud preachings of the entire Democracy for the last two years.

Fellow countrymen! look at this thing!—The Democratic party of the nation staked itself upon the Kansas and Nebraska bill.—The bill was originally made a party measure by the Democracy in Congress, and when it became a law, the law was made a party measure by the Democracy everywhere. The whole Democracy made the law a Democratic test. Not to support the law in all its provisions was treason to the party. The Cincinnati Convention declared the unconstitutionality of the interference of Congress in Territorial legislation, and the party has endorsed the declaration. And yet now our Democratic Senate does away with the Nebraska law, legislates for the Territory, and enacts that same old native and naturalized citizens shall vote in the Territory. What the Democratic party one week ago boasted of as its great distinctive measure, its test measure, is annihilated by its own hand.—Here is a party catastrophe without the shadow of parallel in party history. The Democratic party is suddenly formed into a huge crab making back-tracks as never mortal crab did before. The spectacle is a monstrous one.

**TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.**—A despatch dated on the 12th inst. at Sidney (C. B.) says: "The submarine electric telegraph cable for the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company has been successfully laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray Cove, Newfoundland, and Ashby Bay, Cape Breton, a distance of eighty-five miles. Messages are now being freely and instantaneously transmitted from shore to shore."

The Company have seven hundred men at work on the line in Newfoundland and Cape Breton, and it is confidently expected that the line will be completed and in successful operation from New York to St. Johns by the first of September, and between St. Johns and London within one year thereafter."

**THOUGHT IT BEST TO DO IT.**—Mr. Buchanan, in a letter to the Tammany Hall Committee, in order to be even with Mr. Fillmore, made a fling at the Black Republicans, by saying they wished to "outlaw fifteen of our sister States." It won't do, Mr. Buck—you would do well to follow Mr. Fillmore's example in many things, but you can't catch up with him now. He is getting faster every day, and you are treading down in the first heat.

**THE WILD MAN OF ARKANSAS.**—A BITE AND A GUGGER.—The famous Arkansas wild man has been encountered lately near Sandover Prairie. Chase was made after him by a party accompanied by dogs. One of the party in chase, who was mounted on a fast horse, headed him just as he emerged from the woods to which he had taken when discovered, but as soon as he found himself at bay he bounded at the rider, tore him from his saddle, gouged out one of his eyes, and bit a large piece from his shoulder. He then threw the saddle and bridle from the horse, mounted the animal and dashed off at full speed. The rider's party having been joined by a party of Indians, continued the chase, and belief is entertained in Arkansas that he will be captured. He is described as an athletic man, about six feet four inches high, and covered with hair of a brownish cast. He has evidently been an adept at the South western system of fighting—biting and gouging.

**NO ADMITTANCE EXCEPT FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—A young English girl lately died at Rome, aged 20 years. Her mother had engraved upon her tomb in the English cemetery the verse from St. Matthew: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." The priests examined the inscription, and as they considered it a scandal to say that a heretic could ever see the face of God, they ordered the second part of the inscription to be effaced so that it now reads, "Blessed are the pure in heart."

**A DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR BACKING OUT.**—Chas. Irving, Esq., the Democratic Elector for the Lynchburg District, Va., has resigned his position. He found it impossible to defend Buchanan before the people against his own letter, in which he showed most conclusively that the South could not rely upon the Pennsylvania Squatter Sovereignty. Hence, his only escape from his unenviable position, was to resign the defence into other hands.

Wives of inebriates are by law, in Wisconsin, allowed to transact business in their own names, bind out their children, and dispose of their earnings as they think best.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that Barsum and his attorneys have succeeded in procuring the consent of two-thirds of the Connecticut creditors to discharge, leaving the other third to meditate upon the glorious uncertainty of the law.

## HOW IT LOOKS.

The Albany New York Statesman, July 8, says, it is the testimony of all well-informed persons throughout the country, that since Mr. Fillmore's return, the Presidential contest has assumed an entirely new aspect. Mr. Fillmore, from the position of utter insignificance, to which the opposition journals had assigned him, has risen to the front rank of competitors; and if we may judge by the sudden exasperation of the Evening Journal, the New York Tribune and Times, we may conclude that instead of his being about to retire from the field, as they have all along pretended, Mr. Fillmore is the only candidate they really dread.

In this State, the American Party is at once united and full of spirits. In sections where there has hitherto been much coolness, and doubt, all is activity and hope. It is not to be disguised that numbers of our Party listened to the idea of "a better American than Mr. Fillmore." But they have been utterly disgusted by the way in which they have been befooled.—Instead of a "better American," they are invited to support Fremont, who repudiates the Americans and is a Roman Catholic. They are invited to become Abolitionists, throw away their Americanism, and submit themselves to the keeping and care of Weed, Seward, Hughes, & Co.—three men who always get together in fact, no matter what appearances may be.

This threatened diversion from Mr. Fillmore has been avoided; and they who last fall carried the State, now stand shoulder to shoulder, animated by the common determination to carry the State for Fillmore and Donelson, AND THEY WILL DO IT.

The American Party in New York is receiving daily accessions from the ranks of other parties. National men, from all quarters, are coming over to its standard. No well-informed man now pretends that there is the slightest chance for Mr. Buchanan, carrying the State. From the day of his nomination he has been on the retrograde movement. He lays like a log in an eddy—with neither power to move himself, and beyond the reach and action of the currents. This is a fact to which no observing man can close his eyes.—We presume nobody is so sensible of it as the leaders of the party and the managers of Mr. Buchanan's interests. For this state of things—which extends to other States, and we are inclined to think, to all the States alike—they are not responsible. In the first place, their candidate does not possess the elements of popularity, and is at the same time running on unfortunate issues. He has unwisely assumed the sins of the Pierce administration. He cannot be disconnected from the great Misfortune experienced and endured since the advent of President Pierce. Personally, Mr. Buchanan is cold and negative. He enlists none of the popular feeling in his favor. He has no strong points to rally around, and has no popularity beyond what his supporters can confer. The process is an artificial one, and consequently exhausting and of short duration.

The Fremont business was, from the outset, of the high pressure sort. It commenced on the high key, and as a consequence, soon slid into the descending scale. Fremont set out on a higher round on the ladder than he has stood upon since, or will stand on hereafter. His is not a character that can undergo the friction of a campaign. Already is this clear. The thing is a fiction, and will not endure in the Presidential crucible.

On the contrary Mr. Fillmore grows stronger every day. He has great strength within himself. He possesses those popularity-giving qualities that command respect and inspire confidence. Our political history does not furnish another instance where a change so great and sudden has been produced in a canvass, as has marked the past two weeks. It is indisputable and permanent. It amounts to a revolution in popular sentiment, and is to go on until its purposes are effected. Not only is this true of this State, but of the whole country, and the fact is comprehended by all parties alike—though Mr. Fillmore's opponents are not expected to make the confession.

Combinations of a durable character are continually forming for the benefit of Mr. Fillmore—the result of that confidence so generally felt in him by the solid men and intelligent masses of the country. These combinations and changes are to go on; they become necessary, North and South, East and West, as the actual state of the canvass becomes manifest. The men who would preserve the Union must combine on Mr. Fillmore as their candidate. His position in the field, and the advantage he has obtained in the race, give his friends the right to ask this.—Indeed, no other candidate could be effectively centered upon. Mr. Buchanan is lagging daily. He has no prestige. The supporters of Fremont have already ceased to regard Mr. Buchanan as an opponent at all to be dreaded, and have, consequently, turned their batteries upon Mr. Fillmore—evidently regarding the contest as between him and Fremont.

When it comes to this, what is the duty of patriotic, intelligent men, not only in New York—not only in New England—not only in the Great West—but in the Old Dominion, in the far South, in the South West? There are considerations worthy to be contemplated earnestly, calmly by patriots and lovers of the Union everywhere.

The publication of the Sheboygan Journal, a Buchanan sheet, has been suspended.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A second jury was empaneled to-day, in the trial of Herbert, for the murder of Keating. The previous jury made a mistrial of the case.

## IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

**DIVERSIONS FROM MR. BUCHANAN.**  
The following call for a State Convention of the Radical Democrats of New York, has been issued:

"Democratic Republican Convention."  
The undersigned, at the request of numerous members and friends of the Democratic Republican party, in different parts of the State, and in view of the anti-democratic platforms and proceedings of the last conventions of the State of New York who are in favor of maintaining the political principles of J. F. Johnson, Jackson, and Tompkins, and Silas Wright, to meet at the city of Syracuse, on Thursday, the 24th day of July inst., in such numbers as will fairly represent the real sentiments of the Democratic masses of the different districts of the State, for the purpose of consultation, and, if deemed proper, for political organization and action.  
Dated July 1, 1856.

This call is put forth by the following named democrats:  
Robt. C. Cunningham, Platt Potter, Thos. B. Carroll, Saml. Douglass, M. J. Townsend, J. M. Francis, J. A. Millard, M. L. Filley, C. B. Cochrane.

This movement means an important diversion from the Buchanan ranks, which are every day being being decimated to a fatal extent. It must be apparent to his new supporters that in New York Mr. Buchanan will be lost in the race, so extensively has the defection in his party become. The work of disintegration once begun the accessions to Mr. Fillmore cannot fail to be numerous and important.

**GREAT EXCITEMENT AT ROCKPORT.**—We learn from Rockport that a great excitement prevailed there yesterday. For some time past temperance has been greatly on the increase, and during the present season quite a number of places have been opened where intoxicating liquors could be procured with great ease. Finding the evil increasing, the ladies of that usually quiet village have taken the matter into their own hands. Yesterday morning a delegation of about seventy five, headed by an American flag, carried by a stout sailor, paraded through the streets, and proceeding from place to place, destroyed all the liquor they could lay their hands on. Demijohns and decanters were smashed, and barrels of rum, gin and brandy were rolled into the street and their heads knocked in. Wherever any of the "critter" was found, loud shouts would resound from the assembled ladies.—Gloucester (Mass) Telegraph, July 9th.

**TOAD POISON.**—The Dantzic Journal relates a sad circumstance which has just occurred in that place. A young naval officer was present with his betrothed at a party given in the country near Olyta, when perceiving a frog, he took it up and attempted to fight the ladies with it. After a time, he threw the frog on the ground, and then happened to touch his face with his hand.—A trifling pimple which he had on his face instantly commenced swelling, and the most violent agony speedily forced him to return to Dantzic. Every effort was made to stop the inflammation, but all operations failed, and the unfortunate officer expired after two days' intense pain.

**WOMEN AND PORCUPINES.**—No one but the sagacious Sam Slick could ever have discovered the close affinity which exists between women and porcupines. The war remarks: "Well, it's the nature of porcupines, when a she one gets wounded, that all the other porcupines race right after her and chase her to death. They show no mercy. Human nature is the same as fish nature in this particular, and it's as really too. When a woman gets a wound from an arrow, shot, sword, or scandal, or envy, or malice, or falsehood, or not keeping her eye on the compass, and shapin her course as she ought to, men, women boys, parsons and their ten gossips' wives, pious, and prim old maids, all start out in full cry, like a pack of bloodhounds after her, and tear her to pieces, and if she catches and has the luck to get safe into a hole fast, by y howl and yell round it every time she shows her nose, like so many lumps of darkness. It's the race of charity, to see which long legged, bilious looking critter can be in at the death fast. They turn up the whites of their eyes, like ducks in thunder at a fox hunt, it's so wicked. But a gal hunt they love dearly, it's serving the Lord."

**HON. L. M. KEITT.**—The Columbia Times learns that a telegraphic dispatch was received in that city on Tuesday afternoon from the Hon. L. M. Keitt, addressed to His Excellency, Gov. Adams, tending his resignation in consequence of the vote of censure passed by the House. Writs of Election are also issued in this case, and Col. Keitt will, says the Times, be sent back by the endorsement of his entire constituency.

**BUCHANAN BEHIND IN PENNSYLVANIA.**—The Pittsburg Commercial Journal—a staunch Whig paper so long as there was a Whig party, is very confident that Buchanan cannot carry the State of Pennsylvania. It says: "The Democrats are in a minority of twenty-five to thirty-five thousand in Pennsylvania at this moment, and they know it. Pollock got no Democratic votes certainly, for Governor, yet he carried the State by thirty thousand over Bigler."

**LIVING ON SOUTH.**—A good Methodist minister, at the West who lived on a small salary, was greatly troubled at one time to get his quarterly instalment. He had called on his steward a number of times, but had each time been put off with some excuse. His wants at length becoming urgent, he went to his steward and told him he must have his money, as his family were suffering for the necessities of life.  
"Money?" replied the steward.—"You preach for good of souls!"  
"Souls?" replied the minister; "I can't eat souls, and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a decent meal."

**A NATE INVENTION.**—"By my soul," says Patrick, taking them up and examining them; "that's a queer scissor!"  
"Scissors, Patrick," responded his companion "sure that's no scissors—that's what they call snuffers!"  
"Snuffers? for what?"  
"For snuffing the candle." Patrick snuffed the candle with his fingers, and deposited the snuff in the box, and snuffing the snuffers together, exclaimed: "Sure it's a nate invention!"

The first daily newspaper published in Virginia, was in 1780, the subscription price was \$50 per copy per annum.

**JOHN VAN BUREN FOR MR. BUCHANAN.**—Prince John goes with his "do-do," for Mr. Buchanan. He made a speech a few days ago in New York on the subject, the following paragraph shows what John thinks of the portion of the platform dedicated to the slavery question:

"I am aware that some gentlemen whom I formerly met—a few, as I trust—see the matter in a different light. Like myself they form their own convictions, as they have a right to do, and act upon them. They seem to suppose that some new rule has been laid down, or some new principle avowed upon the subject of slavery which calls upon them to quit the Democratic party. I see no such thing. Entertaining similar sentiments in some respects, with themselves, I yet see nothing in the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention that calls upon me to quit the party in which I have been born and reared. [Applause.] I am told, that in looking at the resolutions of that Convention, they have been able to discover that they pledge the Democratic organization to the extension of slavery to free territory. I have read these resolutions carefully, and with what little intelligence I have been able to apply to them I can find no such thing in them. I offer a reward, now, to any of those highly intelligent Republican gentlemen to point me—not to an outrage in Kansas, not a snuff in Washington, not to an improper speech, or improper newspaper article—but to a line or sentence in the Cincinnati resolutions which advocates or encourages the extension of slavery to free territory. [Applause.]

St. Louis, July 14.  
A letter to the Republican from Palermo, Kansas, says: The Kiapoo Indians have had a serious difficulty among themselves, caused by the free use of liquor. Several were killed. The letter also states that the Kiapoo Indians had been heard to say that he would take Kansas or die.

**CONFOUNT IN RAILROAD TRAVELING.**—The cars of the York Central Railroad are being provided with close guinea, extended over the wheels, to within about two inches of the rail, in order to prevent the rising of the dust. Canvas screens are also extended between the platforms of the cars, so that the sound of the wheels is deadened, and a partial suppression of the nuisance of dust is attained.

The Wecker, a German newspaper, in Baltimore, has hoisted the flag of Fremont and Dayton. It is a paper enjoying in New York a holding State a circulation of about two thousand.

**COOL.**—A German named Rieberg was recently executed at Leipsic. The executioner, as he was being conducted to the place of execution, a friend approached and shook him by the hand with the feeling advice—"take care of yourself old fellow."

A severe drought has been prevailing in the vicinity of Leipsic. The soil is parched, and the crops are withering. It is feared also that the corn crop will be a failure.

Catherine Albert, a beggar and fortune teller, died in Raleigh, N. C., last week. On examining her effects \$3600, in gold, silver and notes, was found, together with evidence of her owning a plantation in Kentucky, and twenty shares of rail road stock. Around her body was found a belt full of gold coin.

Col. Henry More, of Vicksburg, Miss., died at sea, on his return home, on the 18th of May last. He was a native of Newport, Rhode Island, and died at the advanced age of 86 years. It is said that he has taken by the hand every president from Washington to Pierce. He partook of the last Christmas dinner in Vicksburg, at the table of his grand daughter, Mrs. L. R. Coleman, and had the happiness to see around him four generations.

We notice that some of the Democratic popular meetings held in Missouri, the Ben-tonites outnumber the other wing, and refuse to endorse the Cincinnati platform, through their "rally Old Buck. Harmonious, very!"

**FILLMORE IN CONNECTICUT.**—Connecticut, is moving for Fillmore, and the opinion is firmly entertained that he will carry it, as he will nearly all the Northern, and at least half the Southern States.

Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. We saw some large presses put into the hopper of a coffee mill the other day, and in less than two minutes it was occupying a place in a grocery window, labelled "Old Government Java."

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner publishes in the Raleigh Register a letter stating that he declines the nomination for Vice President of the United States tendered him by the political Convention held at New York which nominated Com. Stockton for the Presidency. In this letter Mr. Rayner says that he will support Mr. Fillmore.